

भारत सरकार  
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय  
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग  
केंद्रीय जल आयोग  
जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय



Government of India  
Ministry of Jal Shakti  
Dept. of Water Resources, RD&GR  
Central Water Commission  
Water System Engineering Directorate

दिनांक: 18.09.2019

**विषय - समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग का प्रस्तुतीकरण।**

जल संसाधन विकास और संबद्ध विषयों से संबंधित समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग को केंद्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष और सदस्य (कार्य योजना एवं परियोजना /अभिकल्प एवं अनुसंधान / नदी प्रबंध ) के अवलोकन के लिए संलग्न किया गया है। इन समाचारों की कटिंग की सॉफ्ट कॉपी केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट पर भी अपलोड की जाएगी।

**अंजना**  
18.09.2019

वरिष्ठ कलाकार

जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

उप निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

**विजय**  
18/09/2019

निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

**प्रमोद झा**  
18-09-19

सेवा में,

अध्यक्ष, के. ज. आ., नई दिल्ली ✓

**जानकारी हेतु** - सभी संबंधित केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट [www.cwc.gov.in](http://www.cwc.gov.in) पर देखें।



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# Monsoon Watch



**Heavy showers** continue in many parts of India


**Rainfall so far** in September remains one-third more than average

**Total monsoon rainfall** since June 1 is **4.2%** more than normal

**Broad climatic** conditions remain favourable for the monsoon

**The monsoon** has been **vigorous** in central and western India this month

## CURRENT WEATHER AND FORECAST



**Water in rivers likely to rise in parts of UP and Bihar because heavy rain forecast in Nepal**

**Heavy rain alert** for many parts of Maharashtra and southern states in the next few days

**Northern and north-western India remains relatively dry** with rainfall 27% below normal

**Dry weather** has made the region warmer; Himachal Pradesh had temperatures **5°** above normal

Delhi, Haryana and Punjab were up to 3 degrees warmer than normal



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# 'No sign yet of monsoon's retreat, more rain likely'

Amit.Bhattacharya  
@timesgroup.com

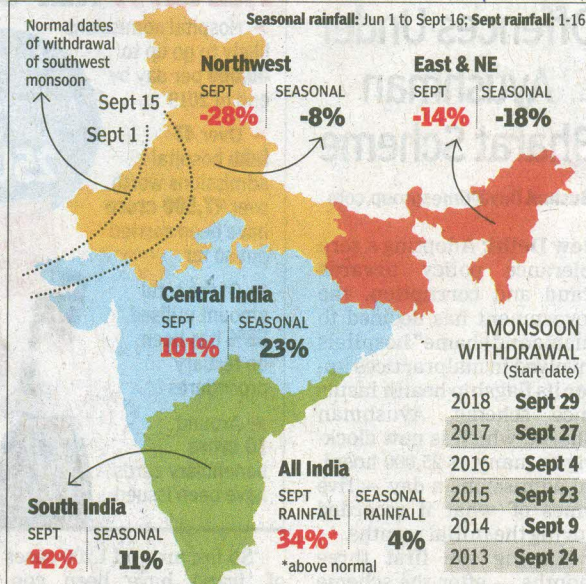
**New Delhi:** Seventeen days into September, there's no sign yet of monsoon beginning to withdraw from the country, the normal date for which is September 1. The monsoon continues to go strong, with another low-pressure system set to bring more wet weather to rain-soaked central India from later this week, met officials said.

A succession of low pressure systems coming into central India from Bay of Bengal has kept the monsoon energised, and led to a countrywide rain surplus of 34% so far in September (till 16th). The previous system that has been impacting central India has persisted over Madhya Pradesh and east Rajasthan for 10 days.

"The monsoon's withdrawal begins from western Rajasthan with air circulation over the region changing from 'cyclonic' to 'anti-cyclonic'. That hasn't happened yet. An anti-cyclonic circulation is set to form in the next five days, but it is likely to be temporary," said Mrutyunjay Mohapatra, director general of meteorology, IMD.

Mohapatra said with a

## CENTRAL INDIA SOAKED, NORTH MUCH DRIER



fresh low pressure expected to impact central India from around September 18-19, monsoon's withdrawal is not likely to begin in at least the next one week.

This is not very unusual. While September 1 is the "normal date" for the start of monsoon's retreat, which itself is a long drawn out process, the earliest start of withdrawal

in the last nine years was September 4, which happened in 2015. Most monsoons in the past decade have begun to retreat only after September 20.

Just as in August, central and south India have received excess rains so far in September, while northwest and northeast India have seen growing deficits. Full report on [www.toi.in](http://www.toi.in)



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## Monsoon most 'uneven' in long time

After MP, rain fury turning back to Maha, warns IMD

**VIBHA SHARMA**  
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 17

The 2019 monsoon season appears to be the most "uneven" India has experienced in a long time.

Despite killing floods in many parts and the country receiving more than 100 per cent of average rains in the four-month season this year, many regions, especially in the Indo-Gangetic plains, continue to remain woefully deficit. The situation is not expected to change even while moisture-laden easterly winds continue to flow in, raising the humidity levels in plains of the Northwest beyond tolerable limits.

Now, it seems that after Madhya Pradesh, monsoon is again turning fury towards Maharashtra.

The IMD today issued a warning of "fairly widespread to widespread rainfall over Maharashtra (isolated extremely heavy falls over ghat areas of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and north Konkan) on September 18 and 19 and Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for the next two to three days".

Meanwhile, even as North-west received 48 per cent less rains last week, it continued to experience high humidity levels.

Mahesh Palawat, Meteorol-



NDRF personnel carry out evacuation in flood-hit areas following heavy rainfall in Bhind district of Madhya Pradesh on Tuesday. PTI

### FARMERS AT THE RECEIVING END

- Despite 2019 being a very good monsoon season on paper, it has not benefitted the farmers, say experts.
- Normally, the monsoon starts withdrawing from the Northwest in the first week of September but this year, so far, there are no signs of it retreating.

ogy and Climate Change in charge at private forecaster Skymet, said any respite can be expected around month-end/ beginning of October when the direction of the winds changes.

Normally, the monsoon starts withdrawing from the Northwest in the first week of September but this year, so far, there are no signs of it retreating. Rather, it has again turned fury towards Central and Western parts. Despite 2019 being a very good monsoon season on paper, it has not benefitted

the farmers, say experts.

While deficit parts of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra experienced good rains after a long time, the 2019 monsoon was more uneven than most years in the recent past.

Deficit meteorological regions include Northwest, particularly Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh—predominant crop growing areas. In Bihar, half of the state is facing serious short-fall and the other half floods. In the past few years, monsoon has been uneven but this time it was more pronounced.



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# Dam, Unity statue show development, environment can thrive together: PM

**AISHWARYA MOHANTY**  
KEVADIA COLONY (GUJARAT),  
SEPTEMBER 17

PRIME MINISTER Narendra Modi Tuesday said the Sardar Sarovar dam and the Statue of Unity are living examples of how development and environment can thrive together.

Addressing a rally on the occasion of Namami Devi Narmade, celebrating the full reservoir level of the Sardar Sarovar dam at its raised height of 138.68 metres, Modi said: "In our culture, there is a belief that environment protection and development are both possible. Since morning today, I have visited a lot of places. At every place, I have seen amazing coordination between environment and development. On one side is the Sardar Sarovar dam and the hydropower turbines, and on the other side there is a cactus garden, a butterfly garden, eco-tourism and others," he said.

That the Sardar Sarovar dam has reached its full reservoir limit (FRL), he said, is an achievement in itself because the level earlier was 122 metres. "This is a laudable achievement. And this will be the inspiration for the Jal Jeevan mission and promotion of movements for the success of water conservation in the country. The people's movements in the state for water conservation are commendable and should be promoted at the national level too," he said.

On the Statue of Unity and the footfall of more than 23 lakh tourists in the last 11 months, Modi said: "On an average, Statue of Unity sees a daily footfall of 8,500 tourists. Compare it with the Statue of Liberty which

sees a footfall of 10,000 tourists every day. It is 133 years old. So a daily average of 8,500 tourists at Statue of Unity in just 11 months speaks volumes about its popularity. With new tourist attractions coming up in the area, not only will tourist numbers increase but so will employment opportunities for local residents."

He recalled the time when the state used to have acute water shortage, and how women had to walk 5-10 km daily to fetch water. Families from Kutch and Saurashtra migrated to other cities, he said, adding that it was in 2000 when a special water train service was started to provide water to Jamnagar, Surendranagar and Bhavnagar.

The state, he said, had come a long way since. "When you trusted me with power, we had two major responsibilities. One to expedite work on the dam for irrigation and drinking water,

and the second to expand the Narmada network canal. Till 2001, the main canal stretched only 150 km. Irrigation and drinking water facilities were incomplete. But today, in the last 17-18 years, almost twice the land has been brought under irrigation. Area under drip irrigation and micro irrigation was only 14,000 hectare and only 8,000 agricultural families could benefit from it. Today, the area covered is 19 lakh hectare and around 12 lakh families benefit."

He cited an IIM study which concluded that micro and drip irrigation had led to 50% water conservation, 25% reduction in use of fertilizer, 40% reduction in labour cost and 30% increase in crop produce which eventually led to an increase of Rs 15,500 in the per hectare income of each family in Gujarat.

Reiterating the government's goal to provide tap water to every household, Modi said, "Not

only irrigation, tap water provision to every household has also substantially increased. In 2001, only 26% households had tap water availability in Gujarat. Today, 78% households have tap water facility. Taking inspiration from here, we have to achieve similar accessibility of tap water across the country."

After he reached Kevadia in the morning, Modi visited tourist attraction spots developed around the Statue of Unity including the cactus garden, the butterfly garden, safari park, Vishwa Van and Ekta nursery which were also formally inaugurated Tuesday. He released butterflies and named the saffron-coloured tiger butterfly as the state butterfly. He performed the Narmada aarti before addressing the rally. In the afternoon, Modi met his mother Hiraba over lunch in Raysan, Gandhinagar, where she lives with her younger son Pankaj.



Prime Minister Narendra Modi at the Namami Devi Narmade event in Gujarat. Bhupendra Rana



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**Silver cascade:** People watching the release of water from the Sardar Sarovar Dam on the Narmada at Kevadiya on Tuesday. For the first time since the height of the dam was raised in 2017, the water level reached its peak of 138.68 m. ■ VIJAY SONEJI H-18

*Welling up*



**Sit-in protest:** Sardar Sarovar dam oustees staging a protest, under the banner of Medha Patkar-led Narmada Bachao Andolan, on the 69th birthday of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, by blocking the Kasravad bridge across the Narmada on Tuesday. ■ SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT



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# HP Govt to rejuvenate Sutlej, Chenab, Beas

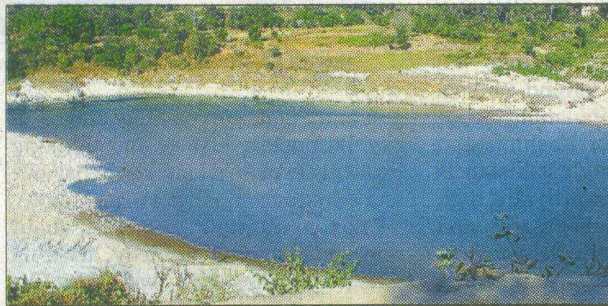
**DIPENDER MANTA**  
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

MANDI, SEPTEMBER 17

The state government is all set to rejuvenate the Sutlej, Chenab and Beas. It is planning to reduce pollution levels, soil erosion, illegal mining and waste dumping.

At a meeting in Kaza today, Additional District Magistrate Gyan Sagar Negi and officials of the Himalayan Forest Research Institute, Shimla, discussed the issue.

In the first phase, the DPR of the Sutlej would be prepared, for which this consultative meeting was held in Kaza. Scientists expressed concern over the state of rivers. They said there was a



need to take quick measures to protect the water bodies. It was observed that due to increasing human activity near the rivers, the pollution levels had assumed alarming proportions.

Illegal mining, direct dumping of waste and soil erosion have disturbed the

ecology of these rivers.

The Beas water has turned muddy due to the four-laning work between Mandi and Kullu-Manali. At many points, the construction material is dumped into the river. Due to poor garbage disposal in Kullu district, tonnes of garbage is being dumped directly into the

## Mining, dumping waste harming ecology

- In the first phase, the DPR of the Sutlej will be prepared
- Due to an increased human activity near the rivers, the pollution levels have assumed alarming proportions
- Illegal mining, direct dumping of waste and soil erosion have disturbed the ecology of these rivers
- The Beas water has turned muddy due to the four-laning work between Mandi and Kullu-Manali.
- The construction material is dumped into the river

Beas from the Manali and Manikaran side. The situation is no better in Lahaul-Spiti and Sutlej basin. The authorities are mum over the issue because a majority of offenders are associated with politicians.

Additional District Magistrate Gyan Sagar Negi said the state government was

planning to rejuvenate these rivers on the lines of Ganga, which was a dream project of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. Officials of the Irrigation and Public Health Department, Public Works Department, Horticulture, Agriculture and Tourism were also present at the meeting.



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# Post floods, contamination threat looms over 35 villages

## Groundwater polluted by toxic water of effluent-carrying Chitti Bein

APARNA BANERJI  
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

7-16

JALANDHAR/KAPURTHALA, SEPT 17  
"Eh paani koi naa peeve. Je koi peevega ya apne dangaran nu pilauga tan oh aap zimmedar hovega. (Do not drink this water. You or your animals should do so at your own risk) booms a gurdwara microphone at Chananwindi village in Kapurthala, issuing a warning to villagers not to drink water from the overhead tank. In flood-ravaged areas, the situation has come to this that villagers are being asked to drink water at their own risk.

Groundwater across 35 villages in Jalandhar and Kapurthala has been severely contaminated following the Sutlej floods. The groundwater has been contaminated by the toxic water of the Chitti Bein, the drain which is notorious for carrying industrial waste-laden water from polluting units. Mucky water in the fields is being received in 12 villages of Kapurthala and 25 in Jalandhar.

Gurjinder Singh from Channanwindi village in Kapurthala said, "Water till 400 foot has become contaminated. We don't know whether the situation will improve or not. Some say new bores will help but I don't think that's the solution."

Paramjit Singh in Sheikh



Chananwindi residents show polluted water coming out of a tubewell. TRIBUNE PHOTO: SARABJIT SINGH

**A triangular area comprising 85 villages surrounded by the Sutlej, Chitti Bein and Beas is the worst hit. Around 20 to 25 villages in Lohian are also hit. Bores from 150 to 400 ft are no more functional. With the ensuing crop season, this water will enter the food chain and might further contaminate groundwater**

Nirvair Singh, RESIDENT, NASIRPUR VILLAGE

Manga village has his tubewell letting out a stream of muddy water for two days. Pipes are pouring black water in Nasirpur, Mandhala, Sardwarwala, Gidderpindi and many other villages in Kapurthala and Jalandhar. Nirvair Singh of Nasirpur

says, "A triangular area comprising 85 villages surrounded by the Sutlej, Chitti Bein and Beas is the worst hit. Around 20 to 25 villages in Lohian are also hit. Bores from 150 to 400 foot are no more functional. With the ensuing crop season, this

water will enter the food chain and might further contaminate groundwater."

Mukhtiar Singh of the Gidderpindi says, "Floods have muddied water in the past also but this time, the situation is grim. The Chitti Bein is clearly laden with more industrial waste than ever before."

The Kapurthala Deputy Commissioner had written to the Department of Science, Technology and Environment to send a technical team to survey the groundwater damage. While the teams came, a report on the issue is yet to be prepared.



# Pipe dreams, ground reality

Floodplains and forest aquifers can provide natural mineral water and unpolluted bulk water for our cities



VIKRAM SONI

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced in July that the government will provide piped water to all rural households by 2024 under the Jal Jeevan Mission. This will be a costly and futile exercise since over 70% of India's surface water (rivers and lakes) and groundwater is polluted. The plan will require digging up the whole country and squandering lakhs of crores away for little gain. Since surface and groundwater is unfit for domestic use, Indians will soon need reverse osmosis (RO) for home, which will only burden the country's already expensive water programme.

It is then of utmost importance that we protect the few unpolluted sources of water that remain. Otherwise India will be consigned as a nation to drink unhealthy and expensive RO water. The only unpolluted sources of water that remain are the waters underlying the floodplains of rivers (for bulk water) and the subterranean natural mineral water underlying forest tracts (for drinking). These must be protected and conserved.

## A local and sustainable scheme

There are two non-invasive schemes which can perennially provide natural mineral water and unpolluted bulk water for our cities. These are strongly supported by Nobel Laureate A.J. Leggett and renowned scientist M.S. Swaminathan. We initiated the Yamuna Palla floodplain scheme for Delhi in 2009. It has been actively pursued by the Delhi Jal Board and provides quality water to more than a million people in Delhi. This local and sustainable river floodplain scheme can provide water supply for hundreds of river cities in India. It will be pathbreaking not only for India, but also the world. It will also yield great economic returns. Examples of self-sustaining floodplain water cities include Varanasi, Prayagraj, Agra, Mathura, most towns in Bihar and West Bengal, Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Amravati, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry, and many cities in Tamil Nadu.

In the fitness of things it would be wonderful if this scheme could be flagged off in the Prime Minister's constituency of Varanasi where the floodplain on the eastern flank of the river Ganga can locally and perennially provide the entire water needs of the city.

Floodplains can be secured by planting organic food forests or fruit forests which

don't demand or consume much water. Carving out lakes, as has been lately suggested, would require digging out vast quantities of sand. This will affect the wetland ecology of the floodplains. It will also cause loss of water due to evaporation.

## For unpolluted water

The other source of unpolluted water is natural mineral water that underlies forests. This water is of the highest international quality. Unpolluted rain falls on the forest, percolates through the humus or leaf cover on the forest floor while picking up nutrients, and then through the underlying rock while picking up minerals. It finally settles in underground aquifers. This is natural mineral water. Since this is high-quality natural mineral water purely for drinking, we need only 2-3 litres a day. Most of the country can still source this water.

All our cities in the sweep of the Western and Eastern Ghats have such forest aquifers. The hills around Visakhapatnam can provide enough water for millions of people. Shimla has a forest mineral water sanctuary spread over nearby hill ranges. This was set up before Independence to provide the city with water. Bengaluru's Bannerghatta forest sanctuary and Mumbai's Sanjay Gandhi National Park have underground forest aquifers that can supply natural mineral water for the entire population of Bengaluru and Mumbai. So can the Delhi Ridge, for Delhi. Even the Aravallis can provide the best quality natural mineral water to all the cities in Rajasthan. However, taking more water than nature can recharge every year will be damaging. We need healthy and perennial 'conserve and use' solutions for the future.

As of now Himalayan mineral water sells at ₹45 a litre. The forest aquifer scheme can provide mineral water countrywide for a billion people. It can be distributed at nominal charge, ₹2-3 a litre, through Mother Dairy kiosks and other outlets as its total cost would be economical compared to bottled RO water.

Most importantly, the water levels of the floodplain aquifers need to be monitored scrupulously to be well above the river water level to avoid contamination by river water. We must maintain stable water levels for the subterranean forest aquifers to ensure sustainability. We need to declare the floodplains and forest aquifers as water sanctuaries similar to national parks and tiger reserves. If not, we will lose this amazing gift of natural infrastructure, as has already happened in some cases.

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☐ जनसत्ता (दिल्ली)  
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विशेषज्ञों के साथ पानी के अधिकार पर चर्चा: कमलनाथ बोले- बड़े बांधों से फायदा कम, नुकसान ज्यादा

## जल स्रोतों पर कब्जा अपराध माना जाएगा: सीएम

पत्रिका न्यूज़ नेटवर्क  
patrika.com

**भोपाल.** मुख्यमंत्री कमलनाथ ने कहा कि पानी के लिए हम बड़े-बड़े बांध बना लेते हैं, लेकिन इससे फायदे कम ज्यादा नुकसान होता है। उन्होंने कहा, मैं जब साइबेरिया गया था तो वहां देखा कि किसानों की सिंचाई अच्छी तरह हो रही है, जबकि वहां कोई बड़ा बांध नहीं है। वहां तालाब और स्थानीय जल स्रोतों से सिंचाई होती है। इसलिए अब प्रदेश की नदियों, तालाब और अन्य जल स्रोतों पर फोकस किया जाए। अतिक्रमण सख्ती से हटाए जाएं। अब जल स्रोतों पर अतिक्रमण को अपराध माना जाएगा।



उन्होंने कहा कि इस एक्ट का प्रारूप बनाकर विधानसभा के शीतकालीन सत्र में पेश करें। मुख्यमंत्री मंगलवार को मंत्रालय में पानी का अधिकार अधिनियम पर गठित जल विशेषज्ञों की समिति से चर्चा कर रहे थे। इस दौरान उन्होंने कहा कि बड़ी जल संरचनाओं के

स्थान पर छोटी संरचनाएं बनाई जाएं। मुख्यमंत्री ने बैठक के बाद ग्रामीण विकास विभाग की अपर मुख्य सचिव गौरी सिंह और पीएचई के प्रमुख सचिव संजय शुक्ल से अलग से भी सुझावों पर चर्चा की। इसके बाद प्रारूप जल्द तैयार करने के निर्देश दिए।

**विशेषज्ञ बोले- हमारा गांव, हमारा पानी पर हो काम**

जल विशेषज्ञ समिति के अध्यक्ष डॉ. मिहिर शाह ने कहा कि 'हमारा गांव, हमारा पानी' के कांसेप्ट पर काम होना चाहिए। गांव का पानी गांव में ही रहे। इसके अलावा पानी की शुद्धता पर काम होना चाहिए। मेगसेसे पुरस्कार प्राप्त जल विशेषज्ञ राजेंद्र सिंह ने कहा कि जल स्रोतों के चिन्हांकन, पुनर्जीवन और नोटिफिकेशन पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है, तभी पुराने जल स्रोतों को बचाया जा सकेगा। अतिक्रमण को पूरी तरह खत्म करने पर ही जल स्रोत जीवित रह पाएंगे।